

*Special  
Supplement*

A Poor Man's Guide to...  
New Haven's Dirty Air

**AIM**

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT NEWSLETTER  
NEW HAVEN, CONN. V. 2 FEB. 1, 1978 20c

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*Bodies On The Line:*

# NO GARAGE

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# news briefs

Teachers and its full endorsement of the union's call to picket the Board of Education.

An AIM spokesman said: "We strongly support the NHFT in their solid backing of a member who was arbitrarily and unjustly suspended by the Board of Education. The NHFT action shows us once again the solidarity and power of working people when they act together to achieve the security and well-being that every human being deserves."

—Rick Wolff

## Patriots Come to N.H.

The Patriot Party has opened an office here at 178 Lloyd Street. The Patriot Party is part of the Rainbow Coalition, which started in Chicago. The Coalition includes the Black Panther Party, the Patriot Party (started by poor white youths from Appalachia) and the Young Lords Organization, a Puerto Rican group.

The Patriot Party, like the Panthers, has a ten-point program:

1. We demand freedom. We demand power to determine the destiny of our oppressed white community.
2. We demand full employment for oppressed white people. And that the means of production should be placed in the hands of the people.
3. We demand an end to the robbery by the capitalists of our oppressed white community; we demand they do not make a profit on things we need for survival.
4. We demand decent and adequate housing, fit for shelter of human beings, regardless of our income.
5. We demand education that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society; that teaches us our true history; that teaches us co-operation rather than competition.
6. We demand that all oppressed white people be exempt from military service.
7. We demand an immediate end to *police brutality* and *murder* of oppressed white people, and that the people of our community control the police.
8. We demand freedom for all oppressed white people held in Federal, State, County and City prisons, and that all our people be tried by a jury of their peers or from their communities.
9. We demand the end of the rape of our land by the corporations and monopoly farmers, and that land be returned to the people to meet their basic needs.
10. We demand an end to racism and inequality of the sexes as tools of capitalism to divide the people.

We demand these things in the interest of the people, and we the people will have them, and defend them, by any means necessary.

As a start in its policy of serving the people, the Patriot Party in New Haven has started a Free Breakfast for Children Program at 35 Market Street in Fair Haven. It is open to all children every weekday from 7 to 8:30 a.m. Children are picked up at home, driven to the program, and driven to school or home. The program started just two weeks ago and has doubled in size since then. Contributions from all of money and food are welcome.



## Union Backs Teacher's Fight

Nearly 150 teachers recently demonstrated at the Board of Education headquarters to protest the suspension of a teacher who warned his co-workers against unsafe conditions caused by snow and ice in the Wilbur Cross High School parking lot. The teachers, all members of the New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT), AFL-CIO, picketed for two hours on Friday, January 16, in support of Anthony Annunziata two days after his two-weeks suspension began.

Charles T. Leak, president of NHFT, emphasized that "Neither teachers nor their elected representatives should be exposed to whimsical attacks against their individual Constitutional and contractual rights." Leak charged Superintendent of Schools Gerald Barbaresi with such an attack on the union teacher, who is an NHFT representative at Wilbur Cross High School.

Annunziata had responded to the unsafe conditions which the school officials left uncorrected by stating on January 5 that, if teachers found the conditions still unremedied and unsafe the next day, he would support their absence. Barbaresi then suspended the teacher for two weeks without pay. The union in calling the demonstration announced that it would pay Annunziata's salary for the period of his suspension.

The large number of teachers participating on the picket line, their solidarity and spirit as they sang several verses of "Solidarity Forever," and the strong position taken by the new NHFT leadership combined to make the first union demonstration of 1970 an impressive show of strength and determination.

AIM released the following press release on January 16 immediately after the demonstration by the NHFT:

The American Independent Movement (AIM) today announced its support of the demands of the New Haven Federation of

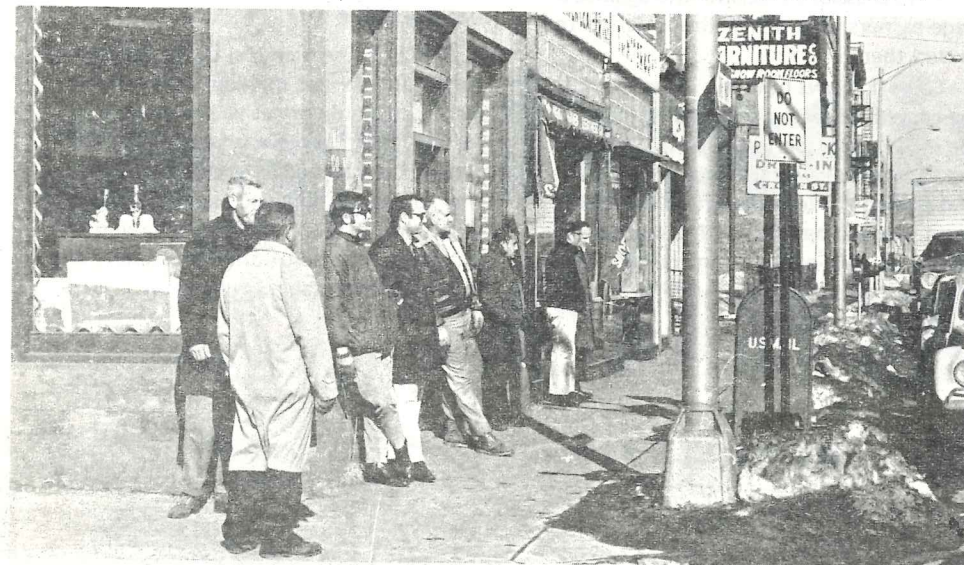
## Bodies On The Line:

# NO GARAGE

AS THE DEMONSTRATORS GATHER. . .



INNOCENT (?) BYSTANDERS WATCH FROM ACROSS THE STREET



by Liz Rose

Despite freezing weather, over 300 people turned out for a rally against the proposed State Street Garage last Saturday. Some wore handkerchiefs or gasmasks to protest the increased air pollution the cars from the half-mile, five-story, 5000 car garage would cause. The nonpartisan rally started at State and George Streets, then marched to Grove Street, the northern tip of the proposed garage, and back.

The demonstration was held to try and affect the upcoming Aldermanic vote concerning the project on February 2. The garage had been voted down two years ago, but the Redevelopment Agency re-introduced the issue at the end of last year. At the last Aldermanic meeting before Bart Guida took office as mayor, he tried to ram the garage proposal through, as president of the Board. That vote will be reconsidered at the February 2 meeting. The main argument for building the garage is that the New Haven Savings

Bank will not build if it is not provided with parking facilities. Big business is getting favoritism from the city government at the expense of the people of the city.

Saturday's action was initiated by Wooster Square residents, and especially those living in the new Friendship House apartments which will stand in the noxious shadow of the garage if it is built. These residents had testified against the garage at the Redevelopment Agency's barely publicized public hearing after AIM had leafletted the neighborhood. To accomplish their purpose, they decided to sponsor a rally against the garage. A leaflet distributed to publicize this said:

People Against the Garage has been formed to make a last ditch non-partisan appeal to New Haven leaders in the only way it can. Under the law, the people of New Haven may not initiate a referendum on the State Street Garage plan. Therefore, a rally will be held Saturday, January 24, at noon, beginning at the corner of State and George Streets. Mayor Guida, the Aldermen and other political leaders have been invited to come and talk to people who are coming to express their concern about the Garage plan.

The publicity campaign included TV and radio coverage in addition to printed stickers and leaflets. Sponsors of the rally had been found in order to project a non-partisan image. The leaflet listed as sponsors:

Katherine Batista, R.N.  
David Ertman  
Margaret Flint, New Haven Preservation Trust  
Frederick Mills, President, Friendship Houses  
Vincent Scully, Prof. of Art, Yale  
Joseph Velez, President, Puerto Rican Human Resources Foundation  
E. Richard Weinerman, M.D., Public Health expert, Yale

The fact that current opposition to the garage among the Aldermen has a partisan base—Republicans and Parker (Reform) Democrats—was reflected in the appearance of Paul Capra and Henry Parker to address those remaining at the end of the march. The power of the Republican and Parker Democratic Aldermen will be tested when the decisive vote is taken, February 2. If two old line Democrats are convinced to take their side, the garage will be stopped until the Redevelopment Agency finds another bureaucratic way to force the garage up for reconsideration once again.

# 70's Recession: Who Will It Hurt?

by Rick Wolff

Been noticing prices recently? The rises in food, clothes, doctor bills and rents we feel in New Haven are happening all over the nation.

Inflation in 1968 and 1969 reached the 5-6% per year level. The 1968 dollar was worth only about 94cents by the end of 1969. Businessmen mildly urged some anti-inflationary steps. The businessman's President dutifully announced a few mild measures. They failed to have much effect. By mid-1969, the pressure for slowing the rise in prices became very strong. So Nixon announced some more drastic steps—chiefly keeping money scarce by high interest rates and reduced government spending.

Nixon's efforts to slow down the economy have ended increases in total production for the time being. The latest U.S. Commerce Department report announced that in the last quarter of 1969 the total output of the U.S. economy stopped growing altogether. However, inflation continues. The economists working for Washington and the big corporations hope that, by cutting down production, price increases will slow down.

They figure that with less production, unemployment will rise and businesses will lose customers. They hope that workers without jobs will agree to lower wages, and managements without sales will accept lower prices for their goods. The truth is that the major corporations do not lower their prices. Instead, they cut back their payrolls and reduce production. Nixon's strategy is to stop inflation by lowering employment and wages. Nixon figures that by offering corporations the chance to pay lower wages, they will be more willing to keep their prices down.

Whether Nixon's strategy works or not, we are due for at least a mild recession this year. To counteract the inflation, big business will offer us rising unemployment with lower and lower wages. But—will the recession at least stay "mild?" Some business and government economists believe it will. Most hope a "mild" recession will be strong enough medicine to stop inflation.

Key business economists are not so optimistic. J.R. Wallace in the *Journal of Commerce* writes (Dec. 22, 1969), "If business activity should begin to decline a little, all of the maladjustments that have been building up for many years might come to the fore and result in a lot more than a little recession." A few economists support the judgement of Eliot Joneway writing

| ITEM                                    | REAL INCREASE IN PERCENT |         |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
|                                         | 1960-64                  | 1964-68 |
| Real average weekly earnings:           |                          |         |
| white collar workers .....              | 7.6                      | 3.5     |
| Real average weekly earnings:           |                          |         |
| unskilled workers.....                  | 8.7                      | 4.1     |
| Real wealth of common stockholders..... | 29.8                     | 8.1     |

in the *Bond Buyer* of Dec. 8, 1969: "The present financial situation is the worst since 1907...we are in the throes of the worst credit crisis in history."

In late January 1970, it is safe to say that several years of inflation seem to have convinced the majority of large corporations and the Nixon administration to reduce spending. The last quarter of 1969 saw real economic growth brought to a standstill. The mild recession is underway.

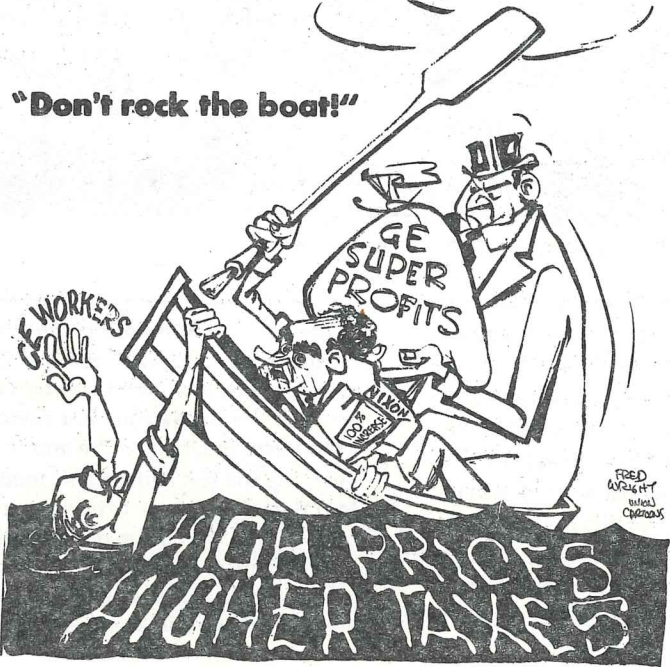
The growing unemployment hits wage-earning working people much worse than corporate managers and rich stockholders, who can always use their wealth as a cushion in hard times if they have to. Anti-inflationary recessions discriminate against the wage-earners as much as the inflation that caused them.

Table 1 shows how the inflation hurt the growth of wages and wealth (compare the inflationary period 1964-1968 with the four earlier years). The table shows that during the inflationary 1964-1968 years, the gap between rich stockholders and most wage-earners continued to widen. Both before and during the inflation, pro-

perty owners fared far better than wage-earners. Whether during inflation or recession, wage-earners get the raw end of the deal. During inflation, prices rise higher than wages. During a recession, prices stay the same, and workers have little money to buy because they are unemployed or are getting starvation wages.

Capitalism as a system is a back-and-forth swing between inflation and recession, between high employment and high unemployment. The best the establishment economists can do is "choose" inflation or unemployment. Johnson favored inflation; Nixon "prefers" unemployment. Neither inflation nor recession serves wage earners' interests. Workers fall behind the wealthy either way.

The U.S. economy is, by its nature, unstable and cannot maintain full employment and stable prices at the same time. We don't want wage-earners to continue getting the raw end of the deal. The only way to change this is to fundamentally reorganize this economic system whose problems and "solutions" are equally and totally unacceptable.



November 15 in Washington wasn't just a day....and as the fight to get U.S. military troops out of other countries and off the American people continues, it's Conspiracy in New Haven. The Winter-Spring Offensive Against the Vietnam War is underway! (787-0123)

# conspiracy

Feb. 2 (Monday), Feb. 5 (Thursday), Feb. 8 (Sunday), 7:30 p.m. at the Exit (corner of Elm and College).

Three Conspiracies will take place in the near future. They are preludes to the Feb. 21 Conspiracy Day. Since one objective of these three events is to raise money for the Feb. 21 Conspiracy, admission of \$1.25 will be charged. These three events are a MUST for all Conspirators or would-be Conspirators. If you can't make it, please send 5 representatives.

# festival for change

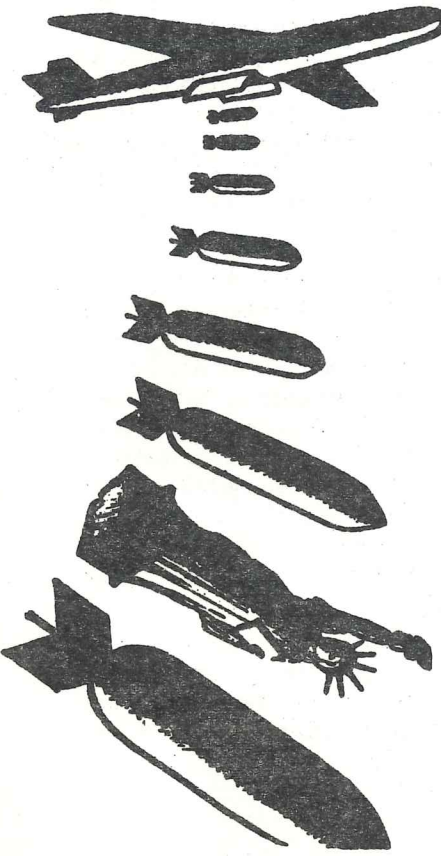
*The Folk and Blues Music of New Haven* Performing artists include Tony Mason, Bob Cook, Mike Pope, Gary Simpkins, Ed Campbell, and others.

*New Haven Poetry Scene* New Haven Poets who will read include Alan McKnight, Duke, Mr. Turtle, Tricia Knoll, Berger, John Alter, and others.

*Films* Included are experimental and Newsreel flicks.

*Dance and Guerrilla Theater* Joan Stone and her troupe will perform *People vs. War*. Joan will also dance and Liz Henderson will rap on guerrilla theater.

*View from the Bottom* Artist Exhibition: These sketches and drawings are dedicated to no one but old RUFUS.



# Pressure Against Panthers

The Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers denounced the officials prosecuting the New Haven Panther Case for their utter contempt of American principles of justice and of constitutional rights, last week. They charged that the prosecution is conducting "a systematic program of harassment, intimidation, and pressure against the members of the Black Panther Party who have been arrested for the alleged slaying of Alex Rackley."

"Yesterday, (January 21)" the Coalition continued, "Frances Carter, whom the Court had freed on bail, was again de-

prived of her right of free speech when the prosecution put her back in jail after she refused to testify. We can only conclude that the prosecution greatly fears the impact that Miss Carter's descriptions of her eight-month imprisonment might have on the general public. She, along with fellow members of the Black Panther Party, has been held in virtual isolation; literature and mail have been censored; visiting privileges have been severely restricted." The Coalition further charged that "the prisoners have been intimidated and harassed. The women have been denied adequate sleep, exercise, and prenatal care." It is certain that "preparation of an adequate defense has been hampered by restrictions on the visiting privileges of counsel."

The Coalition asks "...how long could any human being tolerate such conditions?"

## Intimidating Pressures

The statement continued, "the effects of such pressures are clearly shown by the events of last week concerning Warren Kimbro." In considering his change in plea, the Coalition emphasized that this does not represent an admission that he committed murder. "What it may represent is the result of a build-up of pressures over the past eight months in jail." Kimbro has changed his plea from not guilty to guilty of second degree murder.

In addition, the Coalition has evidence that Mr. Kimbro has been subjected to extreme pressure by his eldest brother, a policeman. This evidence was documented in a recent letter from Coalition spokesman Dr. Robert Abramovitz to Attorney Charles Garry, who represents National Black Panther Party Chairman, Bobby Seale.

The Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers charged that the prosecution is attempting to use the ancient technique of conquering its victims by dividing them. In effect, it tells the prisoners that they will be better off if they plead guilty to a lesser charge. "It is the combination of this treatment," the statement continued, "and the continued harassment and intimidation in jails, that leads to systematic denial of the rights every man is guaranteed by the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

## Blatant Harrassment

"How long can the public allow men and women to be degraded and humiliated because of their political beliefs? The blatant efforts on the part of the prosecution to continually harass all of the prisoners and their unconscionable jailing of Miss Carter in order to prevent her from speaking out must not be allowed to continue. Fundamental concepts of justice, a belief in the dignity of man, and even the Constitution of the United States are on trial here."

The statement concluded: "The coalition urges that all citizens recognize that their rights are being eroded when public officials are allowed to behave in this manner."



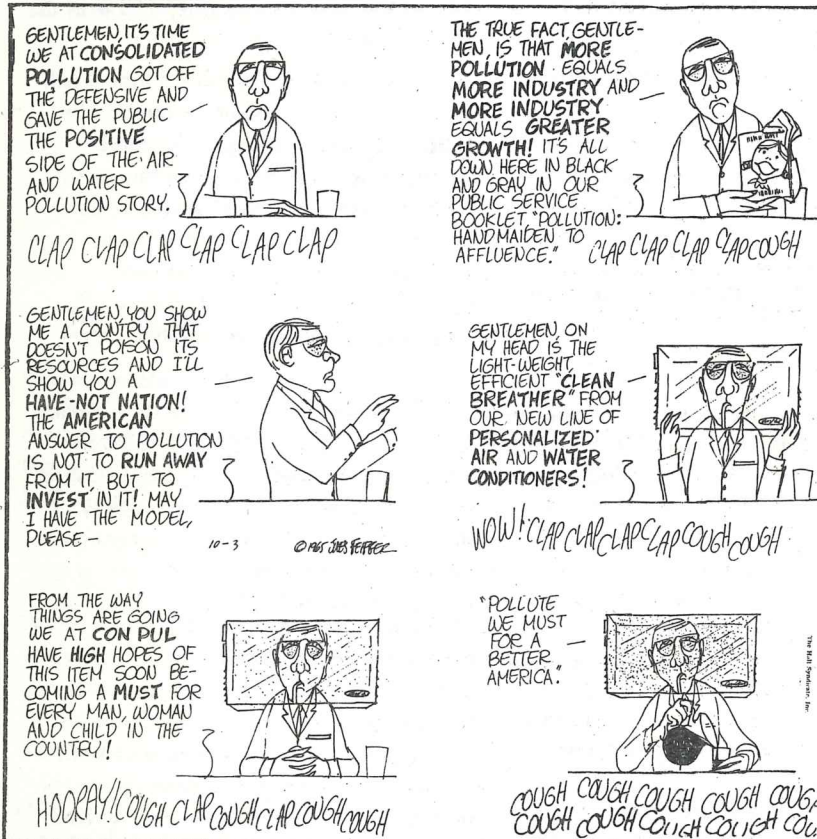
"PROWL CAR 39 THINKS HE JUST SEEN A SUSPECTED BLACK PANTHER CARRYIN' WHAT HE IMAGINES COULD BE A CONCEALED LETHAL WEAPON!"



# Inner City Gets the Worst of It

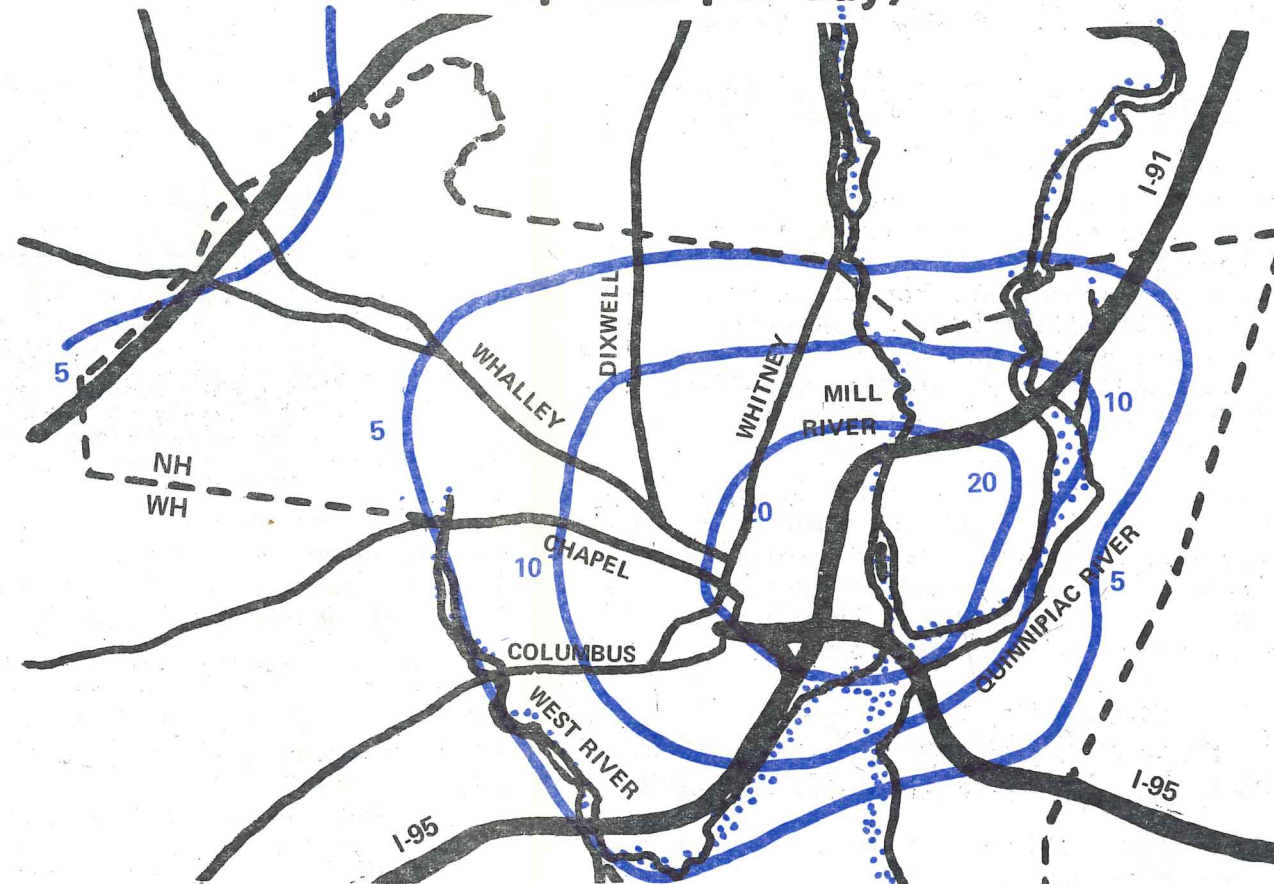
As shown in the air pollution maps on this page, the Fair Haven and Wooster Square neighborhoods are the most polluted areas in the city. These neighborhoods have heavy automobile traffic and are right next to U.I. and other polluting industries. The Hill, Dwight, and Dixwell areas are not quite as bad, but they are still heavily polluted. In the most polluted areas, the blight of the neighborhoods is aggravated by the water pollution of the Mill River and the New Haven Harbor. The rotten egg smell, hydrogen disulfide, coming from these bodies of water is not included in the city's report on air pollution; this stink may be uppermost in the minds of residents. The City Point Neighborhood ranks below the other areas in air pollution, but they still have Route I-95 and that famous "Harbor Smell" to put up with.

Since the inner city neighborhoods are the most polluted, the people living there suffer the most from the dirt, property damage and poor health caused by air pollution. At the same time, these are the people who often do not get living wages from their employers, and who have a hard job meeting skyrocketing medical and living costs. Air pollution for them is an unfair tax--a tax like the sales tax, that falls most heavily on those least able to pay.



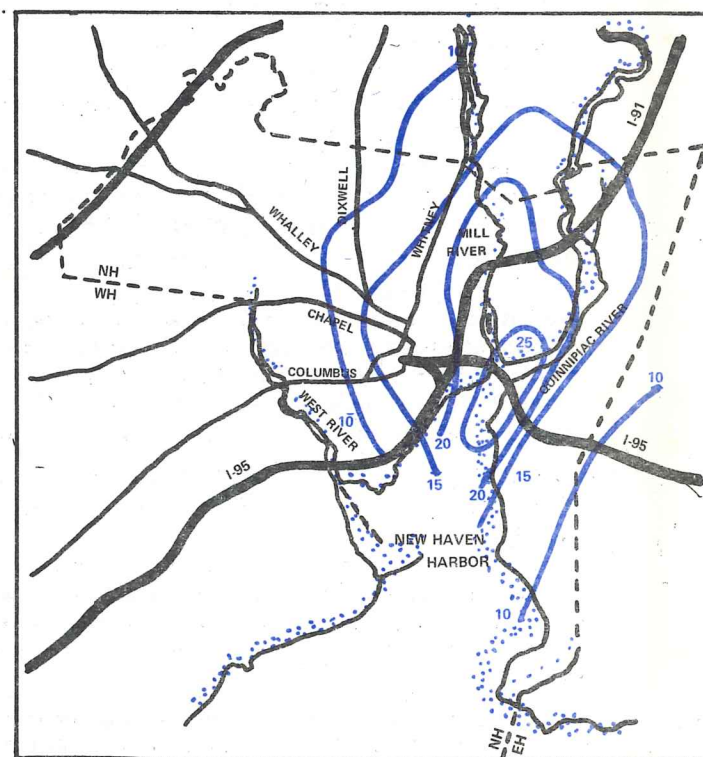
# Where It Goes Up

(Tons per sq. mile per day)



## Where It Comes Down

(TONS OF DUST PER SQ. MILE PER MONTH)



## U.I. Doesn't Care

The bullseye of the New Haven air pollution map is the United Illuminating plant on Grand Avenue. As in the rest of the United Illuminating system, the main fuel burnt here is a cheap, dirty, 2% sulfur fuel. Each day the Grand Avenue power plant gives off 29 tons of sulfur oxides and 1.9 tons of dust and soot. These two pollutants cause great property damage and are a serious health hazard to the people of New Haven.

# Stockholders Breathe

The only pollution control device at the Grand Avenue plant of U.I. is an electrostatic precipitator, a device that traps 65% of the dust and soot before the smoke leaves the stack. There is no control device for the sulfur oxides, which are UI's most damaging pollutant.

# Suburban Air

As a token gesture to the mounting tide of protest, UI has agreed to use a reserve 1% sulfur fuel during weather conditions that cause special air pollution emergencies. UI could do a lot more than it is now doing to stop pollution. It could get a more efficient device to control dust and soot. Devices do exist which can trap up to 99% of the total dust and soot. UI could also use several methods to control its sulfur oxides:

1. Buy the 1% sulfur fuel, now used only in emergencies, and use it all the time. In New Haven this change of fuel would cost an extra \$800,000 a year or \$4.5 million in the entire UI system. (These figures were calculated from data made available by the UI pollution engineer in an interview in December 1969.)

2. Use a 0.5% desulfurized fuel. With present technology the cost of desulfurized fuel would be an extra 97 cents per barrel of fuel burned. At the Grand Avenue cost would be \$1.65 million or \$9.0

- million dollars to the entire UI system. (The figures for fuel cost are from CLEANING OUR ENVIRONMENT, American Chemical Society, 1969.)
3. Remove sulfur oxides from stack gases after the fuel is burnt. Several methods for doing this have been developed.

According to U.I.'s most recent booklet on air pollution, U.I. had invested \$2.4 million in pollution control equipment up to 1967. The company was spending \$230,000 a year to run this equipment. These figures are very small compared to the \$9.3 million UI made in profits in 1967, the \$11.2 million made in 1968, and all the other millions of dollars made since UI was founded. They are even smaller in comparison to the estimated \$50 million of damage done by air pollution in New Haven alone (see p. vi).

It certainly would be of greater benefit to the people of New Haven if UI's profits went into air pollution control instead of into the pockets of those few who are already rich enough to be stockholders in UI. If UI continues in its criminal negligence towards our needs for clean air, it should have its operating license taken away, and it should be run by the community to assure both cheap power and clean air.

# AIR POLLUTION AND HEALTH

## The old the weak and the poor die first

There are twice as many deaths due to respiratory disease in urban areas with heavy air pollution than there are in cleaner rural areas. Respiratory diseases caused or aggravated by air pollution include: bronchial asthma, chronic bronchitis, lung cancer and emphysema. Emphysema is the fastest growing cause of death in the United States. In 1966 there were 20,252 deaths from emphysema, compared to around 1100 in 1950; this is a 17-fold increase. Lung cancer is also growing at an alarming rate.

Air pollution increases susceptibility to the common cold, pneumonia and other serious respiratory diseases. In areas with high pollution levels, more colds and cold symptoms are reported. The number of work days lost because of colds and other respiratory diseases is higher in these areas.

The groups of people who are hit hardest by air pollution are the elderly and those suffering from respiratory or heart diseases. During periods of severe air pollution, the physically weaker people in the population die at faster rates. In New York City during Thanksgiving weekend 1966, 168 people died as a result of the heavy pollution. In the famous air pollution disaster in London in December 1952, a total of 4000 people die from the direct or indirect effects of air pollution.

Within the New Haven area, the facts on the health effects of air pollution have not yet been gathered. However, judging from the pollution map in the centerfold, people living in the inner city must have higher death rates from lung disease than the people living in the suburbs where pollution levels are much lower.

## The Costs of Air Pollution

The economic costs of air pollution are astounding, even when the effects on health are not considered. The cost of soiling caused by particulates (dust and soot) has been calculated for cities in Connecticut. Increased cleaning, painting and other maintenance inside and outside the home, added laundry and dry cleaning, and extra hair and facial care costs \$34 million in New Haven every year. The average person doesn't realize the effects on the pocket book because everyone is painting and cleaning at the same rate. Families in New Haven spend about \$655 each year cleaning up the dirt from air pollution. This is higher than the state-wide average of \$535 per family.

These costs vary from family to family depending on income, size and type of house, and how much filth can be put up with. Soiling costs for families in certain inner city neighborhoods like Wooster Square and Fair Haven are even higher because the amount of dirt in the air (called suspended particulates) is higher there. In 1967, New Haven's suspended particulates averaged 37 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m<sup>3</sup>); this is about .003 ounces per cubic yard. It has been estimated that, if air pollution levels were reduced to 65 ug/m<sup>3</sup>, the people of New Haven would save \$13 million. Although a reduction to 65 ug/m<sup>3</sup>—the level being set as a standard in many states—would be welcomed, this would by no means end New Haven's pollution problems.

### AIR POLLUTION IS MORE THAN DIRT

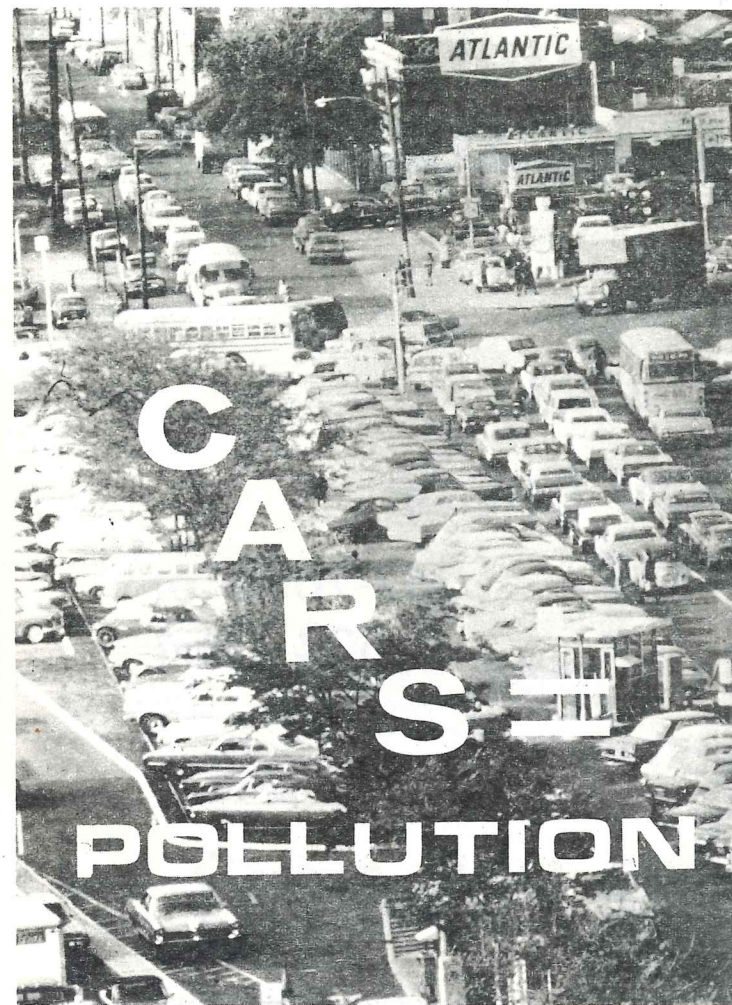
These household soiling costs are only one part of the economic costs of air pollution. Other costs are:

1. More frequent replacement of major household articles, automobile tires, etc.
2. Increased corrosion of materials such as metals and stone. These costs affect private dwellings, stores and industry.
3. Higher prices and higher taxes due to pollution.
4. Accidents caused by lowered visibility, such as have occurred on I-91.
5. Lowered property values in heavily polluted areas.
6. Damage to plants and crops.

Most of these costs have never been estimated for New Haven, but some studies on the decrease in property values in polluted cities have been done. These studies have shown drops in property value per family ranging from \$245 to over \$1000. A careful study of real estate values and pollution levels would show similar losses in New Haven. Damage due to corrosion has been estimated at \$200 per family nationwide.

By adding these costs to the \$655 household soiling costs, one gets a conservative estimate of pollution costs of \$1000 per family per year in New Haven. This comes to about \$50 million dollars for the city as a whole. Compare this with an estimate of \$25 per family per year expenditure on pollution control by industry, federal, state and local government combined.

Sources: HOUSEHOLD COSTS OF AIR POLLUTION IN CONNECTICUT, Conn. Dept of Health. AIR POLLUTION IN NEW HAVEN, New Haven Dept of Health, 1967. ECONOMIC COSTS OF AIR POLLUTION, R.G. Ridker, 1967.



Cars cause 60% of New Haven's air pollution, 144 tons of poisonous gases every day. New Haven ranks fourth in the nation in the amount of automobile pollutants released per square mile. Our city may be small, but autos help to keep it heavily polluted.

### IS WHAT'S GOOD FOR GENERAL MOTORS, STANDARD OIL, AND BLAKESLEE GOOD FOR THE COUNTRY ????

There are many ways to increase air pollution from automobiles. The City, primarily through the Redevelopment Agency, has been doing a very successful job of this. They have a program which is guaranteed to double air pollution in New Haven by the year 2000. The program goes something like this:

1. IGNORE MASS TRANSIT NEEDS—If the city's mass transit system is lousy, people have no choice but to walk or drive cars.
2. BUILD MORE HIGHWAYS into, out of, and through the city, even if it means eliminating houses and small business. Let's have an Inner Circumferential Ring Road, an Outer Ring Road, an East Rock Connector, an I-91, a six-lane State Street and a Route 34.
3. BUILD MORE PARKING GARAGES—After all these highways are built, many more people will drive into the city, and they will need places to park. Let's have a Crown Street Garage and a State Street Garage and then. . . .

Of course, once you build more parking garages in town, you need more highways to carry the traffic that the garages attract, and, once you build more highways, you'll probably need more garages to house the extra traffic that comes in. With this kind of reasoning, it will be possible to create a city that will be one solid parking lot, criss-crossed with highways and studded with highrise office buildings and luxury apartments. The city will be built for, run by, and inhabited by automobiles, not people.

The Redevelopment Agency has powerful forces behind its program to increase air pollution—the automobile manufacturers, the oil companies and the construction companies. General Motors, Ford and Chrysler were recently indicted for conspiracy to delay the development of effective air pollution controls on cars. The emission control devices required on 1970 cars do not do an effective job. At best, they reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions by 60-70%. They cause an increase in nitrogen oxide emissions. These devices become less effective with age and are completely useless at 50,000 miles. And they only work properly when the car is perfectly tuned. On top of this, they decrease engine performance, which causes many people to disconnect them. The National Air Pollution Control Administration predicts that present emission control devices will keep auto air pollution at its present level until 1975. After 1975, pollution will rise again as the number of cars on the road keeps increasing.

Hydrocarbon emissions could be cut down by changing the make-up of gasoline, but this proposal has been bitterly fought by the oil companies. Pollution could also be decreased by getting rid of the internal combustion engine (the type of engine presently used on cars). A car with an internal combustion engine burns more

fuel and produces more pollution than an electric, steam, or turbine powered car would.

The engineers who design car engines design them for power and fuel economy. Emission controls are added as an afterthought. The auto and oil companies have opposed the development of other power plants for cars. Henry Ford II, Board Chairman of Ford Motor Company, predicts no major shift from the internal combustion engine in the 1970's. The slow progress he expects in the development of new engines suggests that the auto manufacturers are in no hurry to develop a clean engine.

If we want clean air and efficient, safe transportation, we'll have to wage a long, hard fight against the whole auto, oil and highway construction industry. These companies are making a lot of money from dirty, unsafe cars. They are not likely to listen willingly to our demands for a better way of getting around.

# What Is Being Done In New Haven?

Cleaning up the air is a hard fight. One person cannot do it alone. There are several organizations in town already working on this problem. These groups are willing to share their experience with any interested people. The organizations are:

## AIM ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

148 Orange Street, 787-0123

## NEW HAVEN SCIENCE ACTION GROUP

550 Osborne Lab, Yale Univ., 562-7606 or

## BREAD AND ROSES COFFEEHOUSE

538 State Street, 787-5049

# How Can We Fight Air Pollution?

### WORK FOR MASS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The only cheap, efficient and clean way to transport people in our cities is a system of mass public transportation using vehicles like electric buses, trolleys, monorails or subways. In order to get mass transit, we will have to fight those corporations which have a big interest in building cars, selling gasoline, and building highways and garages. These rich people lose money if mass transit is built.

The fight for mass transit will be long and bitter. Until we get the transportation facilities we need, we have to do something in the short term to stop the automobile from overrunning our city. For temporary measures, we can work on the following areas.

#### 1. Stop ALL new highways and parking garages.

Stop the proposed one-half mile 5000 car State Street Garage  
Stop the Inner Ring Road

Stop the Outer Ring Road

Stop the East Rock Connector  
Stop Route 34

#### 2. Work for strict laws controlling pollutants from cars. These laws would require frequent and accurate testing of pollution control devices on cars.

### WORK FOR COMMUNITY CONTROL OVER POLLUTING INDUSTRIES

Private industries such as United Illuminating have often been poor neighbors, making life unpleasant, and even dangerous, for the people living near them. In the past these industries have been controlled by stock who live mainly outside the community. These stockholders are quick to reject community demands for clean air. If the industry could be controlled by the people who worked there, the money now taken outside the community by the stockholders could be invested in pollution control equipment, ensuring the health and wellbeing of everyone.

### WORK FOR STRICT POLLUTION LAWS

It will be a long time before community control over industry will come about. In the meantime it is possible to work for strict pollution laws and prosecution under the criminal code. We need laws much better than the lax laws now on the books. The industries should use their own money to fight pollution. They should not use our money through tax breaks or higher prices. It is not fair for people who are heavily taxed already to have to pay to clean up somebody else's mess. Big business has made the mess. The people now must make big business clean up the mess.

# Freedom cannot be gagged!

*Speech by Charles Garry at a benefit given in his behalf December 19, 1969. Garry is Bobby Seale's lawyer and Seale will demand Garry's counsel in relation to the New Haven case. Garry spoke at New Haven People's Day, Sunday, January 25, at Lee High School.*

In July the Black Panther Party told you, told the world that we must unite against fascism, its encroaching on the lives of the Black militants, the Black people, encroaching on the White radicals. And I don't think very many people paid very much attention to that. I don't believe that many of us took that very seriously.

I believe that many of us thought that this was just rhetoric. Since July many things have happened. In the last five days, all of the records of Panthers who have been harassed or murdered have been compiled...

It showed a systematic arrest and harassment of men and women in L.A. County alone for a period of almost two years, where a man or women or a group of men or women would be charged with murder, be held in jail for five or ten days, or 20 days, and all at once the charges would be dropped against them. The familiar buzzsaw would be "attempted murder" or "resisting arrest". The pattern in L.A. is the same pattern that exists throughout the U.S. where the BPP has set up chapters and has proceeded to take care of business.

The BPP in the last two years has expended in bail-bond premiums alone—just the premiums alone, cash money that would never be returned to anybody—a sum in excess of \$200,000. Think about that, friend. Cash premiums in excess of \$200,000. I'm just wondering how many lunches or breakfasts for children that that \$200,000 could be used for. I'm just wondering how much medical attention and supplies that \$200,000 could be used for in the ghetto communities. Twenty-eight Panthers have been killed—murdered in the past two years. We've documented 19 of those cases. We're going to document the other nine. How many more men and women will have to be murdered before the American people will wake up to their responsibility—that they're not going to

permit fascism in America and a police state in America....

One of the most beautiful, selfless human beings that I've had the pleasure to meet is sitting in the County Jail in S.F., treated like a dog and an animal, kept away from any books or any literature that has any meaning or substance, not permitted to receive any legal documents. He just sits there—waiting to be extradited to the state of Connecticut to be tried for conspiracy to commit kidnapping and murder



and face the electric chair....

### Huey Newton

One of the world's greatest revolutionary leaders, on any side of the ocean, is sitting in a penitentiary in San Luis Obispo, facing fifteen years for a crime that he did not commit any more than you did....

Eldridge Cleaver—one of the most brilliant contemporaries in modern literature, ...is going to have to spend the rest of his days—unless there's a change, a radical change made—living in exile.

Fred Hampton, Mark Clark—I did not know Mark Clark, but I did know Fred Hampton from Chicago—brilliant, aggressive, down to earth, tremendous charisma, tremendous understanding, affable—was

killed, murdered, assassinated, while headquarters were raided in Los Angeles, in the wee hours of the morning. Aggression by the police. But who pays for it. Geronimo, commonly called by his friends as "G", is facing a nominal bail of \$160,000. Twenty one Panthers in New York have been in prison in the various prison islands in New York for the last six months on all kinds of wild and sundry charges. The bail for the 21 is \$2,100,000.

David Hilliard, Chief of Staff of the BPP—because he exercised his rights under the 1st Amendment November 15, now stands before the bourgeois world as public enemy No. 1—\$30,000 bail—\$30,000 bail premium—\$30,000 cold cash and 190% collateral for the \$30,000, before the bail bondsman would put up the bail....

While we're sitting here enjoying, in a complacent manner, all around us the oppression is going on. You don't recognize it until the oppression hits you. When the oppression hits you, it's too late. I would suggest that we do something about it before it starts hitting you. In the 30 years that I've been practicing law, I find that the old rules do not apply to the BPP. There are new sets of rules, new requirements, new methods of harassment. I find that the judges are gutless, without any backbone. Sure there's a judge here and there who has guts and stands up against the onslaught of the police state, but most of them are frightened; most of them are racists. But the pathetic part of it is that they do not realize that they're racists.

### Racist Judge

Bobby Seale, with all of the things that he has had to face in that court-room in Chicago, where daily he demanded the right to defend himself, and after five weeks of begging and pleading for the right to exercise his rights under the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, finally told that judge that "You are a blatant, fascist pig. You are trampling over my constitutional rights. You are not worthy to sit on that bench and decide the fate of men and women." For that he was gagged, chained like a wild animal....

The other day, last Tuesday, we went

into court with David Hilliard—to give you an example—we put the matter over to the 7th of January so that we could prepare the necessary legal documents to file our pleas—at which time I asked the court to permit Mr. Hilliard to travel the length and breadth of the U.S. And all hell broke loose. The government objected to it. He said, "To permit Mr. Hilliard to be out of the district of Northern California, he would foment strife and continue to threaten the life of the President of the U.S." The judge wanted to know why Mr. Hilliard had to be treated any differently from any other defendant. The two experts who were brought here from the Attorney-General's staff in Washington finally had to admit that there'd be no reason to treat Mr. Hilliard any differently....

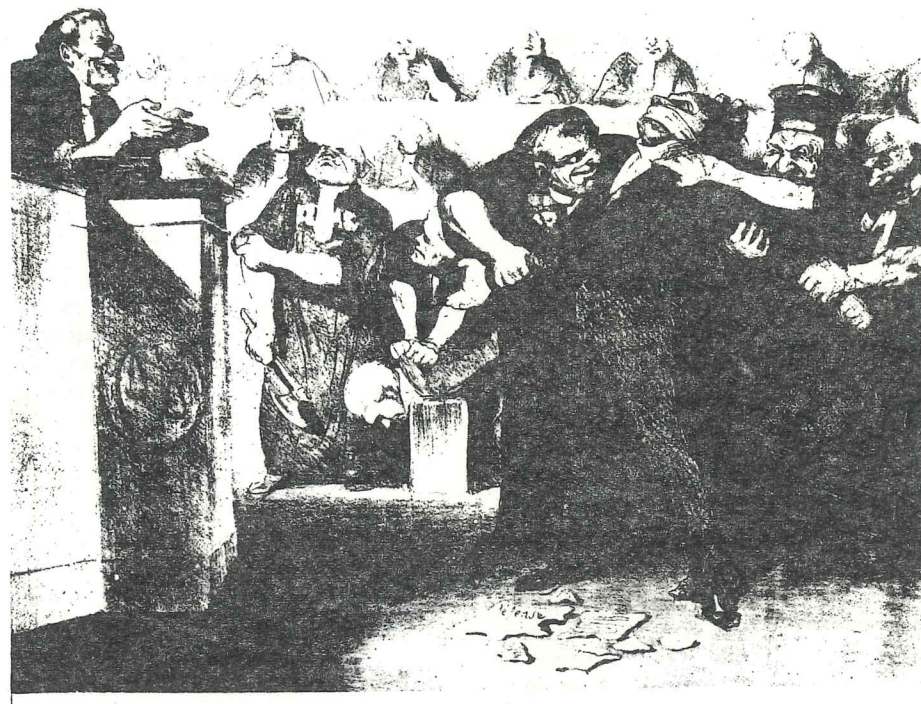
The telephone lines of the BPP and anyone who converses with that organization are constantly being tapped. They know, before the members know, what the BPP is going to do next.

#### New Haven 14

Let's talk about Bobby Seale in Connecticut for a minute. There was a man by the name of Rackley who was a Black Panther, who was literally murdered. And we have every reason to believe, and we intend to prove, when the time comes, that Rackley was murdered by police agents. Bobby Seale went to New Haven, Connecticut, on the 19th of May, at the request of the University of Yale, to speak there; and received an honorarium and his expenses to go there and speak. He left New Haven, Connecticut, in the early morning, around five o'clock on the 20th. Rackley was murdered on the 21st of May. No one mentioned Bobby Seale until the 21st day of August, 1969. And all at once he becomes a dangerous fugitive. It's interesting enough that the moving papers that were submitted to the man in Sacramento stated by the intelligence officer as follows: "Bobby Seale arrived in New Haven, spoke at Yale University; we picked him up there."—this is the surveillance, intelligence surveillance—"and he went to the BPP headquarters at midnight." And they followed him another place, and they also followed him leaving New Haven, Connecticut, at five o'clock on the morning of the 20th. Pray tell, when would he have had time to commit murder, or to plan murder, or to get involved directly or indirectly in any way—especially to a man that he did not know and had not even heard of before. And yet he's facing the death penalty.

#### Fighting Back

We intend to file a petition to bring out these facts. We also stated that we intend to file a petition charging the U.S. Government that, within its own confines, there



**Freedom cannot be gagged! But tyrants never give up. Black Panther leader Bobby Seale was recently bound and gagged in a Chicago courtroom—135 years after Honore Daumier's lithograph, "You have the floor, explain yourself," protesting the injustice of the French ruling class during the trial of participants in the July Revolution.**

are two nations—one white, which dominates the Black nation itself. We intend to document the harassment that's been going on for over 150 years. We intend to present to the U.N. and charge this administration and the previous administration, the local police and their agents with genocide against the BPP, which is only a fore-runner of genocide, not only against all Black people, but Brown people, Yellow people, Red people, and the poor White people. We intend to present that. This cry that we have raised, this vocalization, has now reached many, many quarters in America; to such an extent, if you read Von Hoffman's article in the *Chronicle* yesterday, which lays it out cold. He is not a Panther lawyer; he's not a member of the BPP, and yet he analyzes coldly, and deliberately and factually the things that the BPP has been saying to the public at large, and we've been trying to say it in the courtrooms. This morning Rev. Abernathy talked about the role of the BPP and its importance and its cry and its need in the work that it's doing in the Breakfast for Children and other things the BPP is

doing. Then he correlated and equated that with the police state and fascism that's approaching America.

#### The Need for Abrupt Change

You know, I'm satisfied that the law as we know it today is completely irrelevant to the needs of contemporary society that we're living in. For too many years we lawyers have been rubber stamps for the system. A system that's rotten to the core. A system that's for the benefit of those who have it, as against those who do not have it. A system that's made to perpetuate the role of the 76 corporations to run the destiny of this country. We need change—radical change. Abrupt change.

America is at the crossroads today. The system will either have to abruptly change, or a lot of other things are going to happen. And I'm not going to be the one who's going to make these things happen. Because the people are not going to put up with it any longer. We're not going to have a society that's being run by 76 corporations and the stooges they pick to run the country.

## Medical Insurance Racket

*Second in a series. Reprinted from the Health Policy Advisory Center paper, Health-Pac, located in New York.*

The growth of private health insurance is superficially one of the great success stories of American business. In 1940 only 12 million Americans had the most common form of medical insurance, coverage for hospital expenses. By 1967, no less than 175 million, or 83 percent of the civilian population, were covered by private hospital insurance. 100 million of these were covered by commercial, profit-making insurance companies, the rest by Blue Cross, Blue Shield, and independent plans. Many of these subscribers were insured for other kinds of medical expenses than hospitalization, as well. The private companies collected premiums totalling \$5.86 billion and paid out \$4.84 billion in benefits, administrative and selling expenses comprising much of the remainder.

Demand for health services has risen sharply since the forties, just as the cost of those services skyrocketed beyond the reach of the average consumer. Some sort of insurance against the financial catastrophe of getting sick has become a necessity. Meanwhile, the courts were recognizing fringe benefits as a legitimate area for collective bargaining, and mass purchasers of health insurance in the form of union and employer health and welfare plans emerged. For these reasons, the health insurance industry grew explosively in the late 1940's and early 1950's. By now more than 1000 companies, mainly life insurance companies, write health insurance. But the business is still dominated by a few giants: eight companies do almost two-thirds of the business.

The companies get a huge gross income from their health insurance business, but the profit picture is a bit muddy. Insurance companies earn money in two ways: directly, from premiums paid by consumers, and indirectly, from the investment of premiums in corporate and government securities. On the direct sales of health insurance to individuals, the companies generally make an underwriting profit. But on group policies (e.g., policies covering all the employees of a certain firm), the industry claims to lose money overall—about a quarter billion dollars in 1967. And the investment income which the companies attribute to their health insurance business is, according to their claim,

# HEALTH FOR PROFIT

THE "FREE WORLD"



barely adequate to cover the underwriting loss.

Don't believe that the industry is writing health insurance for charity, though. Industry-wide, the companies take an apparent underwriting loss—but most of the bigger companies report substantial profits. The losses probably reflect the trouble smaller companies have had in predicting expenses in the face of escalating medical prices. Industry giants such as Equitable, Prudential, Metropolitan have all showed net underwriting gains over the last five years. And the two big companies that did not, Aetna and Connecticut General, had one bad year that outweighed substantial gains in the other years.

The real profits in health insurance may be very different. Insurance companies are good jugglers. Almost all companies link sales of health insurance to sales of life insurance, sometimes refusing to sell the one without the other. Thus the problems of allocating profits and costs between individual life, group life, individual health, group health and various other kinds of policies are enough to turn even an honest accountant's hair grey.

The insurance companies see health insurance, in the words of one insurance exec, as "not so much a separate product but rather another of the client's needs." In many cases, health insurance is thrown

in at a low price as a sweetener or "loss leader" for a highly profitable package including life insurance, disability, and even casualty insurance. The industry trade journals are full of such success stories as "Health Insurance—the Door Opener" and "Company Growth through Health Insurance."

For all these reasons, it is hard to say anything quantitative about the profits in the business. But health insurance is clearly an important component of the overall business of the life insurance companies. Health premiums alone account for 15-45 percent of the total gross income (including investments and all sorts of premiums) of the major companies. The entire life insurance industry had an after tax income in 1967 of \$9.1 billion and had assets of \$180 billion.

Despite its great size, the health insurance industry is about as functional as a dinosaur. Most Americans do have some kind of basic hospitalization insurance, but relatively few are covered for other medical expenses (40 percent for home or office physician visits, nine percent for nursing home care, two percent for dental expenses.) Moreover, the insurance companies, along with their non-profit buddy, Blue Cross, are caught in a cost squeeze: as prices for medical services rise, either the cost of insurance must go up, or the expenses covered must be lim-

# Health Insurance Industry: Functional as a Dinosaur

ited.

The first consequence of the failures of commercial insurance came in 1965 when the companies were forced to relinquish older customers to Medicare. The companies' screams in response to Medicare had something of a theatrical quality. After all, the companies were ridding themselves of their least profitable customers. In fact, the year following Medicare saw a drop in company premiums but a much larger drop in benefit payments to consumers. But, as one company official said, "Most of us feel the loss of the over-65 market is not the important thing, but rather what Medicare will do to the business in 10 or 15 years." They feared that "Medicare has brought the country a giant step closer to socialized medicine," which could "all but eliminate the need for health insurance as it is sold today."

According to the *New York Times*, the companies "generally inspired more by

the wish to discourage government expansion of Medicare than by the desire for the business that would be generated," cooperated with the government in setting up the program. About fifteen companies now serve as intermediaries in the administration of the program.

By 1968 it was again becoming evident that the health insurance companies were not able to provide adequate protection for many Americans. Under the influence of problems affecting other aspects of the insurance industry and under pressure from consumer groups, the companies' attitude toward the government were shifting. Some industry figures openly hoped that the government would serve as guarantor of the companies' market rather than as a competitor. One plan for national health insurance, for instance, would have used government funds to subsidize the purchase of private health insurance by employers and employees.

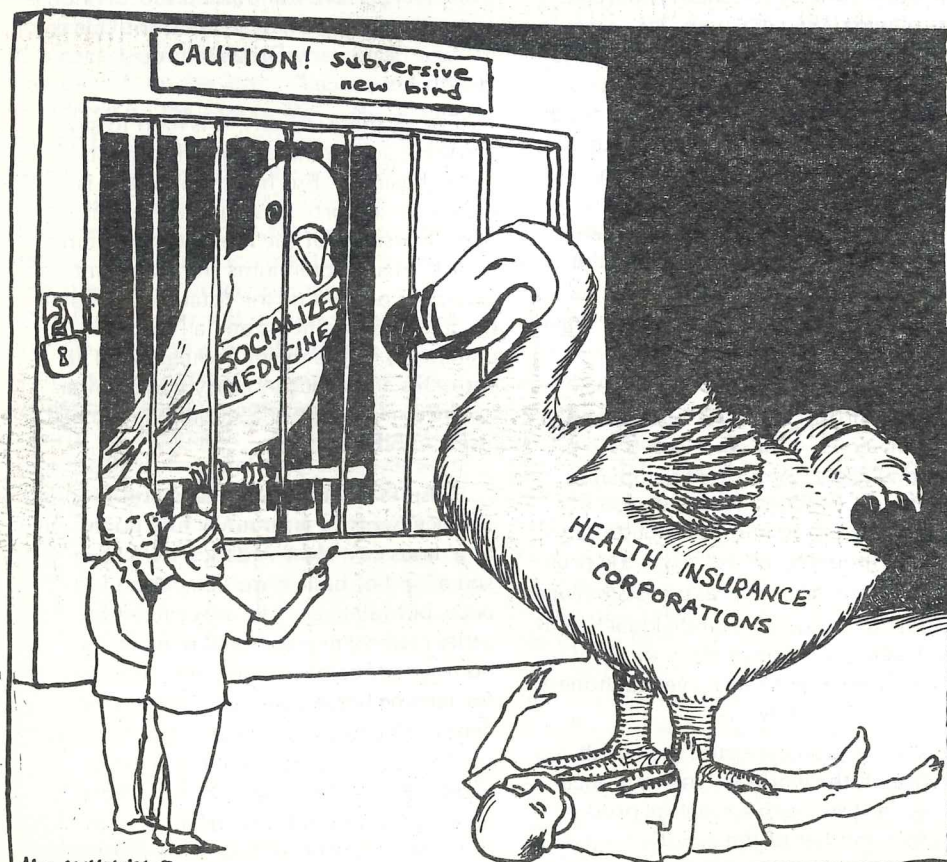
According to the president of Aetna: "A program of universal health insurance offers one way to spread the cost of medical care (between employer, employee, and government). It could be structured to retain the advantages of competition and the profit incentive . . . I have full confidence in our ability to work successfully in partnership with government."

## Hospitals and Nursing Homes

The age-old way of profiting from illness is by selling health services themselves. Doctors have always done it; so have what are called "proprietary" (profit-making) hospitals and nursing homes. During all the fuss about glamorous health hardware and electronics industries, old-fashioned health service profiteering hasn't been going out of style. If anything, nursing homes and hospital chains have become, at least to the adventurous investor, the hottest things going in the entire health industry, if not the entire stock market. Brokers and investment advisors liken the current boom in nursing homes and hospital chains to the boom in bowling alleys a few years ago, or that in computer software and fried chicken drive-ins today. In 1969 the nursing home industry, almost all of which is proprietary, grossed \$2.8 billion, up 21 percent over 1968 and up 529 percent from 1960. Proprietary hospitals trailed with \$720 million in total "sales".

Only four years ago, the nursing home and hospital business was still a cottage industry. A family added a wing to their home and called it a nursing home. A doctor or group of doctors bought and ran their own hospital for their own patients. Four years ago, only five nursing homes and one hospital company were "publicly-owned": they sold stock on the open market. Now there are 50 publicly owned nursing home companies and six hospital companies. For both hospital and nursing home chains, profits are running at about 5 percent of "sales," after taxes.

Next: *The Medicine Boom*



WE MIGHT LOSE FEWER PATIENTS IF WE SWITCHED MODELS!

## LETTERS People's Money for Poor Richard

To the Editor:

Disclosures about the Richard C. Lee pension drain upon the soundness of the pension arrangements for much, much poorer city employees have given rise to this thought.

How about some big boxes at strategic spots in the city where they can be photographed and publicized with legends such as these? "Poor Richard Lee Fund", "Old shoes and old clothes for Poor Richard."

This pension was voted in the closing minutes of the state legislature without debate and discussion and under the guidance of Mr. Barbieri and the Senate majority leader Edward Marcus.

I wrote a criticism of the proposal to Marcus and asked why the same legislative expedition could not be used in getting the vote for eighteen-year old citizens of Connecticut. Subsequently poor Richard accused me of being against his pension. Question: how did poor Richard know of this letter? How close is the camaraderie of poor Richard and Edward Marcus?

These two are being proposed by the establishment for the governorship and the U.S. Senate? How much lower can we possibly sink after sixteen years of poor Richard's infamy as dictatorial mayor of a tongue-tied aldermanic board and a beguiled and boss-ridden city?

Be sure to contribute some old shoes and old patched pants for the Poor Richard Fund! God bless you!

Thomas R. Creighton  
New Haven

P.S. Enclosed find check for continuation of your fine work against sixteen years of an entrenched fascist-oriented bossism. As a disabled veteran of the World War II campaign from Salerno to Genoa in fascist-torn Italy, it is little enough I can do! This is written on the eve of the observance of national honor for Martin Luther King, another God-blessed freedom fighter!

Ed. note: Mr. Creighton is dead right. The 1965 Connecticut General Assembly passed a bill, rammed through in the session's final hours by State Senator Edward (Smooth Ed) Marcus, and locally known as the "Dick Lee Retirement Bill." Even with this bill, which extended New Haven's city pension to elected officials who stay in office a long time, Poor Richard wouldn't have gotten his pension until he's 60 years old. He's 53 now. He claimed the pension January 1 because of a "disability," so he wouldn't have to wait until he's 60. He stayed in office until December 31, so the disability must have occurred at midnight that night.

As this Newsletter goes to press, Democrats are frantically trying to hide what the "disability" is and how much poor Richard is getting. Under Marcus's bill, he could get 50% of his mayor's salary last year. That would mean he's getting a comfortable \$13,750 a year.

Most annoying of all is that, although Poor Richard is disabled enough to get this pension, he also wants to be Connecticut's Governor apparently.

This shady deal hurts other much lower-paid city employees (except for the mayor and his assistants, city workers get lousy wages). Lee has apparently only been paying into the retirement fund since 1965—so very shortly he will be drawing money paid into the retirement fund by many veteran city workers whose pension won't be anything close to \$13,750 a year.

To avoid being unfair to Poor Richard, we should point out that high-paid politicians all over Connecticut expect, and apparently get, the same treatment. Former Commissioner of Mental Health Wilfred S. Bloomberg, retiring after only 11 years with the state government, is drawing a \$14,000 a year pension. He's also holding down a \$24,000 job for the state of Massachusetts. He's disabled too.



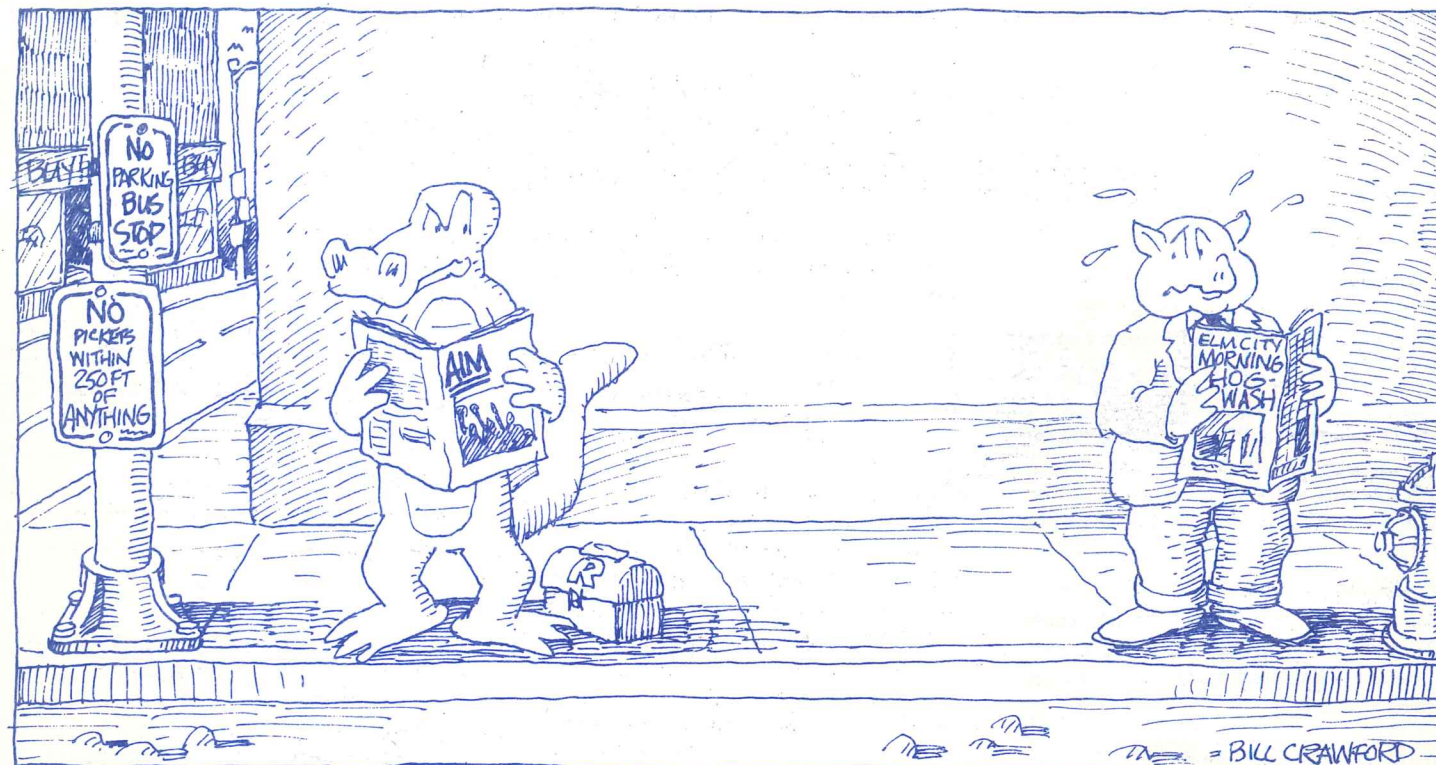
SUPPORT  
GE  
STRIKERS

The GE strike is now in its 14th week. The 147,000 strikers will be out of work a long time because GE with the help of the Nixon administration is trying hard to break the unions.

Members of all labor unions in this area are giving \$1 to help the GE workers out. They will give more if the strike lasts much longer.

You can support the strike by sending money to the GE Strike Fund Fund, care of:

Greater New Haven Central Labor Council  
45 Water Street, New Haven 06511



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AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT  
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